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(54) **Stable and homogeneous concentrated all purpose cleaner.**

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- (22) Proprietor: **Colgate-Palmolive Company**
300 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022-7499 (US)
(23) Inventor: **Loth, Myriam**
Rue de Tilleur 404
Saint-Nicolas (BE)
Inventor: **Lambreton, Yves**
Avenue Sluysmans 47
Grivegnée (BE)
Inventor: **Blanvalet, Claude**
Rue Bossy 61
Angleur (BE)
(24) Representative: **Kearney, Kevin David**
Nicholas et al
KILBURN & STRODE
30 John Street
London, WC1N 2DD (GB)

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Description

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to the formulation of a stable, clear, concentrated all purpose liquid cleaning composition and containing more than 10% active ingredients, having improved shining properties, and degreasing properties. The composition comprises a mixture of anionic and nonionic detergents, a foam control agent, a minimal level of a water miscible organic solvent compatible with the fragrance ingredient, and an aqueous vehicle, and is capable of being diluted four times with tap water without a loss
10 in stability while providing a satisfactory cleaning performance

Background of the Invention

All purpose liquid cleaning compositions for hard surfaces such as metal, glass, ceramic, plastic, and
15 linoleum surfaces have met with commercial acceptance because they have the advantage that they can be applied to hard surfaces in neat (as is) or concentrated form so that a relatively high level of surfactant material is delivered directly to the soils. However, instability problems can occur when the concentrated products are diluted with tap water by the user. Another problem associated with the previously available concentrated formulations (more than 10% active ingredients) is that a high level of solubilizers (solvents) is
20 generally required in order to obtain a clear and stable composition over a wide range of temperatures.

This invention provides an all purpose liquid cleaning composition in concentrated form which retains its stability upon dilution with water, and provides superior cleaning performance of the ready to use product both in neat and dilute usages. The good cleaning performance is obtained without the need of builders. Consequently, the shining properties are significantly improved over built all purpose cleaning compositions.
25 The concentrated products of present invention offer a further advantage in terms of cost savings for packaging, storage and transportation

The prior art is replete with liquid all purpose hard surface cleaning compositions which are generally classified in two types. The first type is a particulate aqueous suspension having water-insoluble abrasive particles suspended therein, which particles are palpable. Some of the cleaners of this type suffer a stability
30 problem and consumers may object to their "gritty" feel, the potential for scratching surfaces and the need for extensive rinsing to remove abrasive deposits. The second type is the liquid detergent without suspended abrasive and, seemingly, this latter type is preferred by consumers. While this second type generally is a mixture of surfactant and builder salt in an aqueous medium, the product formulations in the market place have varied widely in composition

35 The presence of builder salts as an essential ingredient in all purpose hard surface cleaning compositions to improve the cleaning action of the organic surface active agents, commonly used in an aqueous cleaning composition, i.e. anionic and nonionic surfactants, and to maintain an alkaline pH range, is disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,576,738 and 4,597,887, and in European Patent applications 0165885 and 0080749 and in UK Patent Application 2186153A.

40 The prior art also discloses cleaning compositions containing a high boiling temperature, water-miscible organic solvent such as propylene glycol or ethylene glycol - monobutyl ether as disclosed in GB patent 2,168,153A. The prior art discloses a binary solvent system of Pinane and an ethylene glycol - or propylene glycol - monoethyl or monobutyl ether as disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,576,738 and 4,597,887, a quat solvent system of dipropylene glycol methyl ether and mineral spirits as disclosed in U.S. patent 4,673,524; and a
45 propylene glycol monomethyl ether and/or dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether as a penetrant to penetrate road film as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,670,171.

Also disclosed in the prior art is the preparation of a concentrated all-purpose cleaning composition which is diluted with tap water approximately four times prior to usage or storage by the consumer, as disclosed in European Patent 0165885.

50 US-A-4285841 discloses a laundry composition which has a ternary composition consisting of anionic sulphonates and sulphates, ethoxylated nonionic surface active agents and 8 to 20% of fatty acid having 10 to 22 carbon atoms, and teaches that at least 8% of the fatty acid must be used.

EP-A-0243685 discloses laundry or dishwashing compositions containing 30 to 60% anionic and 5 to 40% nonionic surfactants and does not teach the use of fatty acids.

55 EP-A-0109022 discloses laundry or dishwashing compositions containing mixtures of anionic and nonionic surfactants in amounts greater than 60%. There is no teaching of the use of small amounts of fatty acids.

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FR-A-2189505 disclose a laundry composition containing 25 to 75% of nonionic surfactant and 5 to 25% of anionic surfactant. There is no disclosure of the use of a small amount of fatty acid.

However, none of the above-mentioned patents disclose a stable, clear, homogeneous concentrated all purpose unbuil liquid cleaning composition containing more than 10% active ingredients and comprising a mixture of anionic and nonionic detergents, a foam control agent, and a water miscible organic solvent selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ alkyl ethers of ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol or mono-, di- or tripropylene glycol compatible with the fragrance ingredient, in an aqueous vehicle, capable of being diluted about four times with tap water without any loss in stability, clarity and homogeneity.

10 Summary of the Invention

It has now been found that a stable, clear, homogeneous concentrated liquid all purpose cleaning composition having improved cleaning and shining properties can be prepared in the absence of a builder salt comprising as the essential ingredients, 14-28% by weight of a dual surfactant system of a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants preferably in a weight ratio in the range of 1.25:1 to 1.33:1, a fatty acid foam control agent and 5-15% of a water soluble (miscible) organic solvent selected from the group consisting of an ethylene or propylene glycol ether derivative compatible with the fragrance ingredient, in an aqueous medium. The cleaning performances of the ready to use product, both in neat and diluted usages, are particularly effective in the removal of grease and oily soil and leaves a shining clean surface. These products are effective at varying water hardness levels, have desirable foaming characteristics and leave substantially no spots or streaks either with or without rinsing. Furthermore, the resultant product is clean and homogeneous and stable at temperatures over a wide range, about 5°C-49°C. Optionally, the multivalent magnesium cation, which is normally found in hard tap water, can be added to improve cleaning performances in soft water areas.

Accordingly, the primary object of the invention is to provide a clear concentrated all purpose liquid cleaning composition which is stable over a wide range of temperatures and contains minimal levels of a water soluble organic solvent selected from the group consisting of an ethylene or propylene glycol ether derivative compatible with the fragrance ingredient.

Another object of this invention is to provide a clear, homogeneous and stable concentrated all purpose liquid cleaning composition containing 14-28% by weight of a dual surfactant system of a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants.

Another object of this invention is to provide a clear and stable concentrate of an all purpose liquid cleaning composition capable of being diluted four-fold with hard or soft tap water, to produce a clear stable diluted liquid cleaning composition.

Another object of this invention is to provide an all purpose liquid cleaning composition having improved cleaning and shining properties both as a neat and diluted product.

Still another object of this invention is to provide an all purpose liquid cleaning composition free of builder salts, having improved cleaning and shining properties.

Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realised and attained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

To achieve the foregoing and other objects and in accordance with the present invention, so embodied and broadly described herein, the novel stable, clear and homogeneous concentrated liquid all purpose cleaning composition of this invention comprises by weight, 14-18% of a water soluble dual detergent system of a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants, and 5-15% of a water soluble polar organic solvent selected from the group consisting of an ethylene-, diethylene-, propylene-, or polypropylene glycol ether derivative, in an aqueous medium free of builder salts, and having a pH of about 6-7.

More specifically, the present invention relates to a stable clear homogeneous concentrated liquid all purpose hard surface cleaning composition free of builder salts, comprising, by weight, 14-28% of a water soluble dual detergent system consisting essentially of a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants, there being 8-16% of the anionic surfactant and 6-12% of the nonionic surfactant and 5-15% of a water soluble, polar organic solvent selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ alkylethers of ethylene or diethylene glycols or mono-, di-, or tripropylene glycol, 0.5-2% of a fatty acid foam control agent, and 1.8-5.5% of a fragrance compatible with the organic solvent in an aqueous medium, and having a pH of about 6-7.

The present novel concentrated liquid all purpose cleaning product, which is suitable to be sold in a pouch or similar packing, can readily be diluted with tap water by the consumer about four times by volume

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before use. The products are stable in a wide range of temperatures, both "as is" (neat) or when diluted with soft or hard water, and can be used in neat or diluted form.

A preferred optional ingredient is a C_6 - C_{18} fatty acid as a foam control agent in an amount of 0.5-2% by weight of the composition.

- 6 The foam behaviour of the ready to use all purpose cleaning composition can be adapted to consumer requirements by properly selecting the nonionic surfactants, i.e., ethoxylated fatty alcohol, ethoxylated/propoxylated fatty alcohol or mixtures thereof.

Detailed Description of the Invention

- 10 The essential detergent active ingredients of the present all purpose liquid cleaning composition (APC) constitutes more than 10% active ingredients, and preferably 14-28% by weight of a dual surfactant system comprising at least one water soluble anionic surfactant and at least one water soluble nonionic surfactant, preferably in a weight ratio of 5:4. The combination of anionic and nonionic surfactants exhibit synergistic
15 cleaning performance.

- The anionic surfactants which may be used in the detergent composition of the invention include at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of water soluble salts, particularly alkali metal salts, e.g., sodium or potassium salts of a C_8 - C_{18} alkyl sulfonate or paraffin sulfonate or a C_8 - C_{18} alkyl benzene sulfonate such as dodecyl benzene sulfonate. The multivalent salts of anionic surfactants have a lower water
20 solubility than the alkali metal salts and solubility decreases with increasing concentration of the bivalent ions. The calcium salt of paraffin sulfonate has very poor solubility compared to the magnesium salt. This poor solubility compromises cleaning performance. The preferred anionic surfactant is sodium paraffin sulfonate, preferably phosphate free. The anionic surfactant constitutes about 8-16% of the concentrated all purpose cleaner.

- 25 The incorporation of minimal amounts of magnesium ions has been found to boost the cleaning power of the anionic detergent. The grease cutting ability of the various compositions is directly related to the Mg concentration; the higher the Mg concentration the better the degreasing. In the concentrated APC, paraffin sulfonate: Mg cations ratios may be reduced to less than 2:1 to allow for additional magnesium ion brought into the solution from hard water when the user dilutes the cleaner. All of the magnesium containing
30 compositions are sensitive to phosphate contamination. Magnesium ions react with phosphate anion (more particularly pyrophosphate) yielding an insoluble precipitate of Mg phosphate. Most compositions with high paraffin sulfonate levels (16%) show a precipitate due to the phosphate ions present as a by product in ordinary grades of paraffin sulfonate. For this reason, when higher levels of paraffin sulfonate are present, it is preferable to use phosphate free paraffin sulfonate in the concentrated composition containing magnesium salts. Such grades are commercially available from several major suppliers.

- Accordingly, magnesium ions in the form of a water soluble magnesium salt, such as magnesium sulfate heptahydrate, which is commercially available, are an optional ingredient present in amount of 1.5-
35 6% preferably 1.5 to 4% by weight. The boosting action of the magnesium ions is particularly useful in soft water areas. A stoichiometric ratio between paraffin sulfonate ions and magnesium ions in the compositions give satisfactory results in terms of cleaning performance and water solubility, however, it is not necessary to add magnesium ions because the performance objectives of the all purpose cleaning compositions can be obtained without the magnesium ion booster.

- The nonionic detergents used in the cleaners according to the present invention can be broadly described as water-soluble or water-dispersible compounds produced by the condensation of hydrophilic
40 ethylene oxide groups, and/or propylene oxide groups, with an organic hydrophobic aliphatic or alkyl aromatic compound having a terminal hydroxy group. Such detergents are prepared readily by condensing the hydrophobic organic compound with ethylene oxide, and/or propylene oxide or with a polyglycoside. Further, the length of the polyethylenoxy chain can be adjusted to achieve the desired balance between the hydrophobic and hydrophilic elements.

- 50 The satisfactory nonionic detergents include the condensation products of a higher alkanol containing about 8 to 18 carbon atoms in a straight or branched-chain configuration condensed with about 2.5 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide. Preferred examples of these detergents are the condensates of C_8 - C_{11} alkanol with 2.5 moles of ethylene oxide or 5 moles ethylene oxide, and condensates of C_{13} - C_{15} alkanol with 7 moles of ethylene oxide and 4 moles of propylene oxide. The nonionic surfactant, preferably selected from
55 the group consisting of ethoxylated fatty alcohol, ethoxylated/propoxylated fatty alcohol and an alkyl polyglycoside, constitutes 6-12% by weight of the composition.

The use of a mixture of sodium paraffin sulfonate and nonionic surfactants provides very good cleaning performance for removal of greasy soils, both when the product is used neat as well as when it is diluted

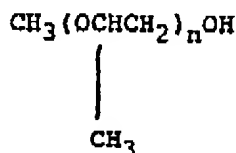
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with water.

The nonionic surfactant ingredient not only optimises the cleaning performance of the anionic surfactant, but also assists in adapting the foam behaviour of the ready to use all purpose cleaning formulation to consumer requirements. Foam behaviour is adjusted by using a mixture of medium and low foaming nonionics. One such suitable foam control mixture is an ethoxylated fatty alcohol such as C₈-C₁₁ alcohol ethoxy oxide 5:1, and an ethoxylated/propoxyxylated fatty alcohol such as C₁₃-C₁₅ alcohol ethoxy oxide 7:1 propoxy oxide 4:1 in a 2:1 weight ratio.

The primary foam control agent is a fatty acid containing 12-18 carbon atoms or a mixture of such fatty acids, such as coconut oil fatty acids, in an amount of 0.5-2% by weight of the composition. The use of 0.5% fatty acid provides a foam control similar to regular AJAX APC, a commercial product on the market, in hard and medium water hardness areas (respectively 300 and 150 ppm as CaCO₃). However, 1% fatty acid provides better foam control in hard water as well as in soft water.

The water soluble polar, organic solvents used in the present all purpose cleaning compositions are nonvolatile (high boiling point), and may be described generally as a C₁-C₄ alkyl ether of a compound selected from the group consisting of monoethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and mono-, or di- or tri-propylene glycol. The methyl ether of mono-, di-, or tri-propylene glycol conforms to the formula:



wherein n has a value of 1-3. The mono-propylene glycol methyl ether has an n value of 1. The dipropylene glycol methyl ether has an n value of 2. The tripropylene glycol methyl ether has an n value of 3. Specific examples of the water soluble organic solvents include the following propylene glycol ether derivatives: mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol methyl ether, mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol butyl ether. The ethylene glycol ether derivatives include mono- and diethylene glycol butyl ether. The solvent is optimized to obtain a stable product using a minimal level, preferably 5-15% by weight of the composition. The solvent is also selected based on its odour which is easily covered by APC fragrance and to be compatible with the selected fragrance ingredient. Diethylene glycol monomethyl and monobutyl ether, and tripropylene and dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether have odours easily covered with the perfume ingredient.

The level of fragrance is also optimized to achieve a cleaner with high cosmetic impact both as is, in the ready to use form, and when diluted preferably in an amount about 2-5% by weight of the composition. The perfume or fragrance, which is a nonwater miscible material, is readily solubilised by the water soluble organic solvent in the aqueous vehicle, yielding a clear single phase. Suitable types of fragrances are floral, pine and lemon.

The final essential component of the present novel composition is water, either hard or soft water or deionized water. This component represents the balance of said compositions reduced by any optional ingredients which may be present.

The all purpose cleaning compositions of this invention also may contain minor amounts of conventional additional components in order to impart any desired characteristic, which are compatible with the essential ingredients and do not adversely effect the stability and cleaning performance of the liquid composition. Suitable additives include colouring agents, or dyes, preservatives such as formaldehyde (Formalin) and Kathon 886 molecular weight, hydrotropes such as sodium cumene sulfonate and antiseptic agents. These additives constitute a maximum of 5% and preferably a maximum of 3.2% by weight of the composition.

In one form of the invention the anionic surfactant is 10% sodium paraffin sulfonate, and the composition further comprises 1.5 to 3.75% of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate.

In another form of the invention the anionic surfactant is 10% sodium paraffin sulphonate, and the composition further comprises 2.5 to 3.75% of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate and 2.0 to 3.2% sodium cumene sulfonate hydrotrope salt.

In the concentrated or diluted form, the all purpose liquid cleaners are clear and homogeneous and exhibit stability at reduced and increased temperatures. More specifically, the compositions are stable at 4°C, room temperature, 35°C and 43°C. Such compositions exhibit a pH in the range of about 6.0 to 7.0, preferably 6.1-6.8. Product stability is also a function of the pH of the finished product. The liquids are

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readily pourable and free flowing from any suitable container such as metal, plastic, or glass bottles, bags, cans or drums.

Typically, the inventive compositions are manufactured in an agitated mixing vessel optionally equipped with a heating and/or cooling jacket. Generally, the temperature of the mixture will be maintained in the range of 15°C to 38°C, during manufacture. While the order in which the individual ingredients are added can be varied, best results are obtained by adding the anionic surfactant to the water with mild agitation. After complete dissolution of the anionic surfactant the nonionic surfactant(s) is added. Next, the organic nonaqueous solvent is added with moderate agitation to form a homogeneous mixture. Thereafter, the perfume is added with moderate agitation until dissolved. Usually, the optional ingredients such as colour, preservative, and magnesium sulfate salt are the final ingredients added with agitation to form a homogeneous all-purpose clear liquid cleaning composition. The final product both in concentrated and diluted form has long term stability and exhibits improved shine, improved foam control and cleaning performance, mildness to hands and safety to cleaned surfaces, as well as cosmetic attributes including clarity, low viscosity and pleasant fragrance.

The following examples illustrate liquid cleaning compositions of the described invention. Unless otherwise specified, all percentages are by weight. The exemplified compositions are illustrative only and do not limit the scope of the invention.

Examples 1 and 2

Concentrated APC		
Ingredients	Ex. 1 %	Ex. 2 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.
Sodium paraffin sulfonate	10	10
C8-C11 alcohols EO 5:1	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5
Distilled coconut oil fatty acids	1.25	1.25
Dipropylene glycol n butyl ether	7.0	-
Diethylene glycol butyl ether	-	12.5
Perfume (Twinkle™ ex Firmenich)	-	3.5
Perfume	2.4	-
Dye	Q.S.	Q.S.
Adjust pH to 6.5 +/- 0.2		
Optional ingredient: preservative		

*: this perfume contains 10% terpenes

The compositions of Examples 1 and 2 are clear homogeneous liquids, stable at temperatures of 4°C to 43°C, and have improved cleaning and shine performance in soft and hard water.

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Examples 3-6

Concentrated APC Compositions				
Ingredients	Ex. 3 %	Ex. 4 %	Ex. 5 %	Ex. 6 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin sulfonate	16	16	16	16
Na paraffin sulfonate without phosphate	-	-	-	-
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	8	8	8	8
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	4	4	4	4
Coco fatty acids	2	2	2	2
DEGMBE ¹	15	15	15	15
MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	3	2.5	2	1.5
Perfume Nicky II or Nicky vers I pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stability :	2 phas. 43 °C deposit 43 °C 35 °C	dep. 43 °C	dep. 43 °C	dep. 43 °C

Examples 7-9

Concentrated APC Compositions			
Ingredients	Ex. 7 %	Ex. 8 %	Ex. 9 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin sulfonate	16	16	-
Na paraffin sulfonate without phosphate	-	-	16
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	8	8	8
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	4	4	4
Coco fatty acids	2	2	2
DEGMBE ¹	15	15	15
MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	-	3	3
Perfume			
Nicky II or Nicky Vers. 1 pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stability :	OK 43 °C	dep. 43 °C	OK 43 °C

¹Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Example 7, free of Mg salts and containing phosphates, an impurity present in some grades of commercial Na paraffin sulfonate, is a clear homogeneous stable liquid composition at room and high temperatures; whereas Exs 3-6 and 8, containing the magnesium salts in varying amounts (1.5-3%), are not stable due to the reaction of the MgSO₄ salt with the phosphate to form the Mg phosphate precipitate.

Ex. 9, containing phosphate-free Na paraffin sulfonate, can contain the MgSO₄ salt in amounts as high as 3% and yield a clear, homogeneous stable liquid because there is no phosphate present in the composition.

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Ex 10 - 16

APC Formulae Compositions				
Ingredients	Ex. 10 %	Ex. 11 %	Ex. 12 %	Ex. 13 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin sulfonate	10	10	10	10
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
DEGMBE	12.5	-	12.5	5.0
Na cumene sulfonate (SCS)	-	3.2	-	3.2
MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	3.75	3.75	2.5	1.5
Formalin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kathon 886 MW 13.9% soln (preservative)	-	-	-	-
Perfume				
Nicky II or Nicky vers. I	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Citroshine perf.	-	-	-	-
Twinkle	-	-	-	-
pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3				
Stability	OK	2 ph. at low t*	OK	OK

Example 11 is a comparison example. It does not contain DEGMBE and as can be seen is unstable at low temperatures forming two phases.

Ex. 14-16

APC Formulae Compositions			
Ingredients	Ex. 14 %	Ex. 15 %	Ex. 16 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin sulfonate	10	10	10
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25
DEGMBE	12.5	8.0	12.5
Na cumene sulfonate (SCS)	-	2.0	-
MgSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	-	-	-
Formalin	0.2	0.2	.32->.8 or
Kathon 886 MW 13.9% soln. (preservative)	-	-	0.011> 0.040
Perfume			
Nicky II or Nicky vers. I	0	3.2	-
Citroshine perf.	-	-	2.4
Twinkle	3.5	-	-
pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3			
Stability	OK	OK	OK

The compositions of Examples 10 and 12 containing a considerably lesser amount of Na paraffin sulfonate (10%) than the 16% in Example 3 provide a low amount of the phosphate impurity, insufficient to react with the MgSO₄ ingredient to form a Mg phosphate precipitate. Clear homogeneous stable liquid

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cleaners at low and high temperatures are formed having improved cleaning and shine properties.

Example 11 containing no organic solvent is an unstable composition.

In Example 13, the addition of the hydrotrope, Na cumene sulfonate, in the presence of $MgSO_4$ and decreased DEGMBE solvent content, produces a clear, homogeneous stable liquid cleaner having improved cleaning performance.

Examples 14 and 16, free of the optional ingredients $MgSO_4$ salt and the hydrotrope salt, produce clear, homogeneous stable liquid APC cleaner having improved cleaning and foam control properties.

Example 15, containing the optional ingredient, SCS hydrotrope salt, also produces a clear, homogeneous stable liquid cleaner having improved cleaning and shine properties.

Ex. 17 - 20

APC Formulae COmpositions				
Ingredients	Ex. 17 %	Ex. 18 %	Ex. 19 %	Ex. 20 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin sulfonate	10	10	10	10
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
DPGMBE ¹	7	-	-	-
DPGME ²	-	8	-	-
PGME ³	-	-	10	-
TPGME ⁴	-	-	-	8
EtOH ⁵	-	-	-	-
IPA ⁶	-	-	-	-
PGMBE ⁷	-	-	-	-
Citrosoline	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
pH = 6.5 +/-0.2				
Stability	OK	OK	OK	OK

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Ex. 21 - 23

APC Formulae Compositions			
Ingredients	Ex. 21 %	Ex. 22 %	Ex. 23 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na parafin sulfonate	10	10	10
C8-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25
DPGME ¹	-	-	-
DPGME ²	-	-	-
PGME ³	-	-	-
TPGME ⁴	-	-	-
EtOH ⁵	10	-	-
IPA ⁶	-	8	-
PGMBE ⁷	-	-	6
Citroshine	2.4	2.4	2.4
pH = 6.5 +/- 0.2			
Stability	OK	OK	OK

¹ Dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether² Dipropylene glycol methyl ether³ Propylene glycol methyl ether⁴ Tripropylene glycol methyl ether⁵ Ethanol⁶ Isopropyl alcohol⁷ Propylene glycol monobutyl ether

The compositions of Examples 17 - 23 are all clear, homogeneous stable liquids having improved cleaning and shine properties. However, Examples 21 and 22, containing ethanol and isopropyl alcohol, have lower boiling and flash points which may preclude manufacture or use of these compositions at higher temperatures. These are provided as comparison examples.

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Examples 24-28

APC FORMULAE COMPOSITIONS					
Ingredients	Ex. 24 %	Ex. 25 %	Ex. 26 %	Ex. 27 %	Ex. 28 %
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Na paraffin Sulfonate	10	10	10	10	10
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
DPGME	10	10	10	10	-
TPGME	-	-	-	-	10
PGME	-	-	-	-	-
Citroshina perf.	2.4	-	-	-	2.4
GM 372/C perf.	-	5.2	-	-	-
Citrolime perf	-	-	3.2	-	-
GM 639 perfume	-	-	-	2.0	-
Formalin	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dye	QS	QS	QS	QS	QS
pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3					
Stability	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

Examples 29-33

APC FORMULAE COMPOSITIONS					
Ingredients	Ex.29 %	Ex.30 %	Ex.31 %	Ex.32 %	Ex.33 %
Water	Bal	Bal	Bal	Bal	Bal
Na paraffin Sulfonate	10	10	10	10	10
C9-C11 alcohol EO 5:1	5	5	5	5	5
C13-C15 alcohol EO 7:1 PO 4:1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coco fatty acids	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
DPGME	-	-	-	-	-
TPGME	10	10	-	-	-
PGME	-	-	12	12	12
Citroshina perf.	-	-	2.4	-	-
GM 372/C perf.	5.2	-	-	5.2	-
Citrolime perf.	-	3.2	-	-	3.2
GM 639 perfume	-	-	-	-	-
Formalin	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dye	QS	QS	QS	QS	QS
pH = 6.5 +/- 0.3					
Stability	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

The composition of Examples 24-33, containing a variety of perfumes in amounts of 2.4 to 5.2% by weight, are clear, homogeneous stable liquid cleaners having improved cleaning and shine performance.

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Examples 34 - 36

APC Compositions			
Ingredients	Ex.34 %	Ex. 35 %	Ex. 36 %
Distilled Coconut Oil Fatty Acids	1.25	1.00	1.50
38% NA20 Caustic Soda	QS		
C9-11 Alcohol EO 5:1	5.00	4.00	6.00
C14-17 Paraffin Na Sulfonate	10.00	8.00	12.00
C13-15 Fatty Alcohol EO 7:1/ PO 4:1	2.50	2.00	3.00
Dye	0.005	0.004	0.006
Kathon 888 MW 13.9% Soln. (preservative)	0.036	0.036	0.036
Formalin (alternative to Kathon)	0.2		
Citroshine Perfume	2.40	1.92	2.88
Dipropylene Glycol Methylene	10.00	5.00	15.00
Softened Water	BALANCE		
pH = 8.10 - 8.50			
Total	100%	100%	100%

The compositions of Examples 34 - 36 are clear homogeneous stable concentrated liquids having improved cleaning and shine performance and foam control, dilutable 4:1 with soft, medium, or hard water.

Claims

1. A stable clear homogeneous concentrated liquid all purpose hard surface cleaning composition free of builder salts, comprising, by weight, 14-28% of a water soluble dual detergent system consisting essentially of a mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants, there being 8-16% of the anionic surfactant and 6 to 12% of the nonionic surfactant, 5-15% of a water soluble, polar organic solvent selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄ alkyl ethers of ethylene or diethylene glycol or mono-, di- or tripropylene glycol, 0.5-2% of a fatty acid foam control agent, and 1.9 to 5.5% of a fragrance compatible with the organic solvent in an aqueous medium and having a pH of about 6-7
2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the dual detergent system comprises 8-16% of an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of a water soluble alkali metal salt of a C₈-18 alkyl sulfonate, paraffin sulfonate, or a C₈-16 alkyl benzene sulfonate and 6-12% of water soluble nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated fatty alcohol, ethoxylated/ propoxylated fatty alcohol and an alkyl polyglycoside.
3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the weight ratio of anionic surfactant to nonionic surfactant is in the range of 1.25:1 to 1.33:1
4. A composition as claimed in anyone of Claims 1 to 3 which is diluted with water to form a stable diluted all purpose liquid cleaner composition
5. A composition as claimed in Claim 4 which is diluted four times by volume with water prior to use.
6. A composition as claimed in anyone of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the anionic surfactant is a phosphate-free sodium paraffin sulfonate
7. A composition as claimed in anyone of Claims 1 to 6 further comprising a water soluble magnesium salt in an amount of 1.5-4% by weight
8. A composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 wherein the water soluble nonionic surfactant is a mixture of nonionic surfactants selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated fatty alcohol, ethoxylated/propoxylated fatty alcohol and an alkyl polyglycoside.

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9. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the nonionic surfactant is a mixture of an ethoxylated fatty alcohol and an ethoxylated/propoxylated fatty alcohol.
10. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the nonionic surfactant is a mixture of an ethoxylated C₉-C₁₁ alcohol with 5 ethoxy groups per alcohol molecule, and an ethoxylated/propoxylated C₁₃-C₁₅ alcohol with 7 ethoxy groups and 4 propoxy groups per alcohol molecule, in a 2:1 weight ratio.
11. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the foam control agent is coconut oil fatty acids.
12. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein the water soluble polar organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether and dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether.
13. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein the water soluble organic solvent is dipropylene glycol n butyl ether.
14. A composition as claimed in claim 12 wherein the water soluble organic solvent is diethylene glycol mono butyl ether.
15. A composition as claimed in claim 12 wherein the water soluble organic solvent is dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether.
16. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 15 wherein the anionic surfactant is 10% sodium paraffin sulfonate, and which further comprises 1.5 to 3.75% of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate.
17. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 16 wherein the anionic surfactant is 10% sodium paraffin sulfonate, and which further comprises 2.5 to 3.75% of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate and 2.0 to 3.2% sodium cumene sulfonate hydrotrope salt.
18. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 17 comprising 1-2% coconut fatty acids and having a pH of 6.1 to 6.8.

Patentansprüche

1. Stabile, klare, homogene, konzentrierte, flüssige Allzweckreinigungszusammensetzung für harte Oberflächen, die frei von Buildersalzen ist und bezogen auf das Gewicht 14 bis 28 % eines in Wasser löslichen dualen Reinigungsmittelsystems, das im wesentlichen aus einer Mischung aus anionischen und nichtionischen Tensiden besteht, wobei 8 bis 16 % des anionischen Tensids und 6 bis 12 % des nichtionischen Tensids vorhanden sind, 5 bis 15 % eines in Wasser löslichen, polaren, organischen Lösungsmittels ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus C₁-C₄-Alkylethern von Ethylen- oder Diethylenglykol oder Mono-, Di- oder Tripropylenglykol, 0.5 bis 2 % eines Fettsäureschaumkontrollmittels und 1,9 bis 5,5 % eines Duftstoffs umfaßt, der mit dem organischen Lösungsmittel in einem wäßrigen Medium verträglich ist, und einen pH-Wert von etwa 6 bis 7 aufweist.
2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, bei der das duale Reinigungsmittelsystem 8 bis 16 % eines anionischen Tensids ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus in Wasser löslichem Alkalimetallsalz von C₈-₁₈-Alkylsulfonat, Paraffinsulfonat oder C₈-₁₆-Alkylbenzolsulfonat und 6 bis 12 % eines in Wasser löslichen nichtionischen Tensids ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus ethoxyliertem Fettalkohol, ethoxyliertem/propoxyliertem Fettalkohol und Alkylpolyglykosid umfaßt.
3. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, bei der das Gewichtsverhältnis von anionischem Tensid zu nichtionischem Tensid im Bereich von 1,25 : 1 bis 1,33 : 1 liegt.
4. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, die mit Wasser verdünnt ist, um eine stabile, verdünnte, flüssige Allzweckreinigerzusammensetzung zu bilden.

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5. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 4, die vor der Anwendung mit dem vierfachen Volumen Wasser verdünnt worden ist.
6. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, bei der das anionische Tensid ein phosphatfrei-
es Natriumparaffinsulfonat ist.
7. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, die ferner ein in Wasser lösliches Magnesiums-
alz in einer Menge von 1,5 bis 4 Gew.-% umfaßt.
8. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei der das in Wasser lösliche, nichtionische
Tensid eine Mischung aus nichtionischen Tensiden ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
ethoxyliertem Fettalkohol, ethoxyliertem/propoxyliertem Fettalkohol und Alkylpolyglykosid ist.
9. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, bei der das nichtionische Tensid eine Mischung
aus ethoxyliertem Fettalkohol und ethoxyliertem/propoxyliertem Fettalkohol ist.
10. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, bei der das nichtionische Tensid eine Mischung
aus ethoxyliertem C₃-C₁₁-Alkohol mit 5 Ethoxygruppen pro Alkoholmolekül und ethoxylier-
tem/propoxyliertem C₁₃-C₁₅-Alkohol mit 7 Ethoxygruppen und 4 Propoxygruppen pro Alkoholmolekül in
einem Gewichtsverhältnis von 2 : 1 ist.
11. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, bei der das Schaumkontrollmittel aus
Kokosnußfettsäuren besteht.
12. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, bei der das in Wasser lösliche, polare,
organische Lösungsmittel ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Diethylenglykolmonomethyle-
ther, Diethylenglykolmonobutylether, Tripropylenglykolmonomethylether und Dipropylenglykolmonome-
thylether.
13. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, bei der das in Wasser lösliche organische
Lösungsmittel Dipropylenglykol-n-butylether ist.
14. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 12, bei der das in Wasser lösliche organische Lösungsmittel
Diethylenglykolmonobutylether ist.
15. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 12, bei der das in Wasser lösliche organische Lösungsmittel
Dipropylenglykolmonomethylether ist.
16. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15, bei der das anionische Tensid 10 %
Natriumparaffinsulfonat ist und die ferner 1,5 bis 3,75 % Magnesiumsulfat-Hepta-hydrat umfaßt.
17. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 16, bei der das anionische Tensid 10 %
Natriumparaffinsulfonat ist und die ferner 2,5 bis 3,75 % Magnesiumsulfat-Heptahydrat und 2,0 bis 3,2
% Natriumcumolsulfonat-Hydrotropsalz umfaßt.
18. Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 17, die 1 bis 2 % Kokosnußfettsäuren umfaßt und
einen pH-Wert von 6,1 bis 6,8 aufweist.

Revendications

1. Composition nettoyante tous usages pour le nettoyage de surfaces dures, liquide, concentrée, homogé-
ne, limpide et stable, exempte de sels adjuvants de détergence, comprenant, en poids, 14 à 28% d'un
système détergent double hydrosoluble consistant essentiellement en un mélange de tensioactifs
anioniques et non ioniques, le tensioactif anionique étant présent pour 8 à 16% et le tensioactif non
ionique étant présent pour 6 à 12%. 5 à 15% d'un solvant organique polaire hydrosoluble choisi parmi
les éthers alkyl(C₁-...)iques d'éthylène ou le diéthylène glycol ou le mono-, le di- ou le tripropylène
glycol, 0,5 à 2% d'un acide gras en tant qu'agent de contrôle du moussage, et 1,0 à 5,5% d'un parfum
compatible avec le solvant organique, dans un milieu aqueux, et ayant un pH d'environ 6-7.

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2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le système détergent double comprend un tensioactif anionique pour 8 à 16%, choisi parmi un sel de métal alcalin hydrosoluble d'un sulfonate d'alkyle en C_8-18 , d'un sulfonate de paraffine, ou d'un sulfonate d'alkyle benzène en C_8-16 , et un tensioactif non ionique hydrosoluble pour 6 à 12%, choisi parmi un alcool gras éthoxylé, un alcool éthoxylé/propoxylé et un alkyl polyglycoside.
3. Composition selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans laquelle le rapport pondéral du tensioactif anionique au tensioactif non ionique est dans la gamme de 1,25:1 à 1,33:1.
4. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, qui est diluée avec de l'eau pour former une composition de nettoyant liquide tous usages diluée stable.
5. Composition selon la revendication 4, qui est diluée avec 4 fois son volume d'eau avant usage.
6. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans laquelle le tensioactif anionique est un paraffine sulfonate de sodium exempt de phosphate.
7. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, comprenant en outre un sel de magnésium hydrosoluble à raison de 1,5 à 4% en poids.
8. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans laquelle le tensioactif non ionique hydrosoluble est un mélange de tensioactifs non ioniques choisis parmi un alcool gras éthoxylé, un alcool gras éthoxylé/propoxylé et un alkyl polyglycoside.
9. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans laquelle le tensioactif non ionique est un mélange d'un acide gras éthoxylé et d'un acide gras éthoxylé/propoxylé.
10. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans laquelle le tensioactif non ionique est un mélange d'un alcool en C_7-C_{11} éthoxylé avec cinq groupes éthoxy par molécule d'alcool et d'un alcool en $C_{13}-C_{15}$ éthoxylé/propoxylé avec sept groupes éthoxy et quatre groupes propoxy par molécule d'alcool, dans un rapport pondéral de 2:1.
11. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans laquelle l'agent de contrôle du moussage est composé d'acides gras de coprah.
12. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle le solvant organique polaire hydrosoluble est choisi parmi l'éther monométhyllique de diéthylène glycol, l'éther monobutyllique de diéthylène glycol, l'éther monométhyllique de tripropylène glycol et l'éther monométhyllique de dipropylène glycol.
13. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle le solvant organique hydrosoluble est l'éther n-butylque de dipropylène glycol.
14. Composition selon la revendication 12, dans laquelle le solvant organique hydrosoluble est l'éther monobutyllique de diéthylène glycol.
15. Composition selon la revendication 12, dans laquelle le solvant organique hydrosoluble est l'éther monométhyllique de dipropylène glycol.
16. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 15, dans laquelle le tensioactif anionique est du paraffine sulfonate de sodium pour 10% de la composition, et qui comprend en outre 1,5 à 3,75% de sulfate de magnésium heptahydraté.
17. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 16, dans laquelle le tensioactif anionique est du paraffine sulfonate de sodium pour 10% de la composition, et qui comprend en outre 2,5 à 3,75% de sulfate de magnésium heptahydraté, et 2,0 à 3,2% de sel hydrotrope de cumène sulfonate de sodium.

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18. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 17, comprenant 1 à 2% d'acides gras de coprah et ayant un pH de 6,1 à 6,8.

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